Legal Profession

1951. **File No.** 51

Legal Department

A **BRANCH**

K

A/517

Subject:—

Correspondence relating to Legal profession

D.96/61

Legal Profession/51.

File No. 344-A

Gen. 194

C O N T E N T S.

Legal Department File No. Legal Profession/51

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2.	4032 10/3/1951.	Sanad fees- Refund of paid in Ramdurg State Tresury before the merger of the State.	5. (No copies for regions)
3.	5068 30/5/1951	As in item No. 1 above	7-8 (No copies for regions)
4.	5489 5/4/1951	Sanad fees- Refund of paid in Kolhapur State Treasury before the merger of the State	9-12 (No copies for regions)
5.	K 12734 8/8/1951.	Starred Question No.3262 to be asked by Padit M.B. Bhargave in the Parliament. What are the various classes of Legal practitioners under the existing law recognised by different High Courts in India.	13-26
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JPE.25/6/56.5c.

PANDIT K.B.BHARGAVA:

(a) Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state what are the various classes of legal practitioners under the existing law recognised by different High courts in India ?

(b) What are the varying qualifications and the rights of practice enjoyed by each class separately ?

(c) What restrictions and limitations do exist by law or under the rules of each High Court against the enrolement, practice and appearance of qualified legal practitioners on the roll of other High Courts in the Country ?

(d) Do the Barristers or members of the English Bar practising in India enjoy any special rights and privileges, as compared to other legal practitioners ?

Question (a) : There are three classes of legal practitioners in the Bombay State :-

(i) Advocates,

(ii) Attorneys, and

(iii) Pleaders.

Question (b) : The varying qualifications and rights of practice by each class of the practitioners are: -

Qualifications :-

I - Advocates. A person

(i) who has taken the degree of Bachelor of Laws of the University of Bombay, or taken a degree of another University which is accepted by the Bombay Bar Council by special or general order as equivalent to that degree, and produces a certificate from the Bombay Bar Council that he has passed the examination for the office of an Advocate of the High Court held by the .....

Council under its Rules in force from June, 1941, or

(ii) Who has previous to the first day of January 1929, passed the examination for the office of vakil of the High Court prescribed by the Rules of the High Court of Bombay: or

(iii) Who is a Barrister of England or Ireland or a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotlan or

(iv) Who has passed the Advocates Examination held by the Bombay Bar Council prior to June,1941, under ~~k~~ its old rules; or

(v) Who has taken the degree of Bachelor of Laws of the University of Bombay under its regulations in force prior to June, 1938; or

(vi) who is an Advocate of not less than one year's standing of a High Court established by Letters Patent in any part of the British Empire other than that of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay whom the Bar Council recommends for admission as an Advocate of the High Court of Bombay;

Provided that the Rules for admission in such High Court entitle an Advocate entered on the rolls of the High Court at Bombay to be enrolled as an Advocate of that High Court;or

(vii) Who was an Advocate, Vakil, or pleader entitled as of right to practise in the High Court immediately before the 1st January 1929 is eligible for enrollment as Advocate of the Bombay High Court under the Bar Council Act, 1926: Provided that such person shall have paid in respect of his enrollment a fee of Rs.10/- payable to the Bar Council under section 8(a) of the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926.

No person who has not completed 21years of his age can be enrolled as an Advocate. (Vide Rule 1 of the Rules made by the Bombay Bar Council Under section 9(2) of the Indian Bar Councils Act,1926).

II - Attorneys:

A person who is a Bachalor or Master of Laws of the University of Bombay or of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Durham, or any other University approved for the purpose by the Chief Justice and Judges has to sign Articles of Clerkship for a period of 3 years with an Attorney of the Bombay High Court and after the expiration of this period has to pass an Examination called the Articled Clerks' Examination before he can be admitted as an Attorney of the Bombay High Court. Persons who are not such graduates as aforesaid but who shall appear to the Chief Justice and the Judge to have been educated upto the same standard may, by special order, be permitted to enter into articles for a period ~~x~~ not less than 4 years. (Vide Rules 14,15,20 and 24 of the Original Side Rules).

III - Pleaders - A person

(i) who has taken the degree of Bachalor or Master of Laws of the University of Bombay or with the special permission of the High Court of any other University, and produces a certificate from the Bombay Bar Council that he has passed the examination for the office of an Advocate of the High Court held by the Council under its Rules in force from June 1941;

(ii) Who has passed the Examination ~~x~~ for the office of a District Pleader held under

....rules framed therefore and previously in force;

(iii) who has previous to the first day of January 1929 passed the Examination for the Office of a Vakil of the High Court held under rules framed therefor and previously in force;

(iv) who has passed the Advocates' Examination held by the Bombay Bar Council prior to June 1941 under its old rules;

(v) who has taken the degree of Bachelor of laws of the University of Bombay under its regulations in force prior to June 1938:

is eligible for enrolment as a pleader under the Bombay District Pleaders Act, 1920.

No person who has not completed 21 years of his age can be admitted as a District Pleader. (Vide Rule 3 of the Rules framed by the Bombay High Court under sec.31(1)(a) of the Bombay Pleaders Act, 1920.

B-Rights of Practice:

I-Advocates:

The rights to which an Advocate in this State is entitled are the same as those prescribed under section 14 of the Indian Bar Councils Act,1926, (Act No.XXXVIII of 1926) - provided that in any suit or matter on the Original Side or in any appeal from such suit or matter an advocate cannot appear (except for an insolvent in the Insolvency Court or for a party in the Criminal Court or for a party in an income-tax matter or upon a Reference under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894) unless instructed by an Attorney. (Rule 40 of the Original Side Rules).

II- Attorneys:

Attorneys can only instruct Advocates on the

..... Original Side and cannot plead except in Insolvency matters and in Chamber matters. An Attorney is entitled to practise in all courts subordinate to the High Court and in all revenue offices and tribunals situate within the appellate jurisdiction of the High Court, but cannot address the Court on the appellate side of the High Court unless he is also enrolled as an Advocate. An attorney although enrolled as an advocate is not entitled to practice as an Advocate in the Original Side. (Rule 42,43 and 46 of Original Side Rules).

III-Pleaders:

A pleader in Bombay State is entitled to practise within the district or districts in respect of which he holds a sanad -

(a) in such Civil Court or Courts as the District Judge may from time to time assign to him;

(b) before any criminal court;

(c) in or before any other court, tribunal or person in or before which or whom district pleaders are or may hereafter be entitled by law to practise; and

(d) before any public officer in any of the following proceedings :-

An investigation held in accordance with the first paragraph of section 73 and on appeal under section 77 of the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act;

Proceedings under section 87 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879.

Proceedings before a Tribunal of Arbitration under the Bombay Town Planning Act 1915;

Such proceedings under any enactment in force in the Bombay State as the State Government by notification in the Official

Gazette may specify.(Vide section 8 of the Bombay Pleaders Act, 1920).

Question (c): An advocate of not less than one yearks standing of a High Court established by letters Patent in any part of British Empire other than that of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay whom the Bar Council (Bombay) recommends for admission as an Advocate of the High Court of Bombay can be admitted as an Advocate of the Bombay High Court; Provided that the rules for admission in such High Court entitle an Advocate entered on the rolls of the High Court at Bombay to be enrolled as an Advocate of that High Court.(VideRule 1(vi) of the Rules made by the Bombay Bar Council under secion 9(2) of the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926). It is also the practice of the High Court, Bombay not to enrol any such person as an Advocate of the Bombay High Court unless he gets his name struck off from the Roll of the High Court of which he is already an Advocate. The restriction also applies to enrolment as District Pleaders.

An Advocate of another High Court may appear in any particular case or proceedings und r special permission of the Honourable the Chief Justice provided that on the Appellate Side he is assisted by another Advocate of Bombay High Court and on the Original Side (1) he is instructed by an Attorney and (2) an Advocate of this High Court appears along with him. (Vide Rule ———made by the Bar Council under section 15(6) of the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 and Rule 6 of the Original Side Rules.)
As regards their apperance in courts subordinate to the High Court the provisions of section 9 of the Bombay Pleaders Act, 1920, prohibit such appearance unless they are pleasers within the meaning of the said Act.

Question (d): Barristers and members of the English Bar do not enjoy any special privileges as such, in the matter of practice, However under clause (b) of sub-section

P.T.O.

4 of section 8 of the Indian Bar Councils Act, they are given seniority on the Roll of Advocates as reckoned from the date of their call to the Bar.

4-cs.

M.V.V.
27/6.

No.12734.
Legal Department,
Bombay Castle (Bombay No.1), 8th August 1951.

From

Shri J.R.Dhurandhar,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Legal Department, Bombay.

To

Shri K. V. K. Sundaram, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Ministry of Law,
New Delhi, 2.

Subject:- Starred question No.3262 to be asked by Pandit M.B.Bhargarva in the Parliament.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. E.19-I/51-L, dated the 16th January 1951, on the subject mentioned above, I have the honour to forward herewith the material for replies to items (a) to (d) of the starred question No.3262.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- J.R.Dhurandhar,
6/8.

Secretary to Government.

4-Cs.

M.V.V.
27/6.

Legal Department.

From the Health and Local Government Department, the L.D. is to receive the following subjects:-

1. Charities and charitable institutions; Charitable Endowments, Charitable Endowments Act and Rules, and
2. Legal Professions.

The subject of legal professions is accepted. This Department has already taken charge of the Bombay Public Trusts Bill, 1949, and it would not be convenient for this Department to accept the transfer of the first subject "Charities and Charitable Institutions etc.", until the above Bill becomes law and the new organisation starts functioning. The Health and Local Government Department should, therefore, postpone the transfer of the said subject till then.

Sd/- P.H.Lad,
2/8.

Secretary to Government.

U.R. to H. & L.G.D. No. 8708 dated the 3rd August 1949.

4-Cs.

M.V.V.
27/6.

Legal Department.

Seen and passed on to the Revenue Department.

2. The attention of the Health and Local Government Department is invited to this Department U.R. No. 8708, dated the 3rd August 1949.

3. The subject "Legal profession" has since been transferred to this Department with effect from the 15th November 1949 (vide Health and Local Government Department Resolution No. 6103/33, dated the 7th November 1949). It may be pointed out in this connection that the Acts governing the legal profession e.g. the Bombay Pleaders Act, 1920, the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 and the Legal Practitioners Acts, are at present administered by the Home Department. The transfer of the subject "Legal profession" should appropriately include the transfer of work relating to such Acts also. The Home Department may, therefore, be requested to consider whether the functions relating to such Acts should not be transferred to the Legal Department with immediate effect.

4. Steps to transfer to this Department the subject " Charities and Charitable Institutions etc." may be taken when the Bombay Public Trusts Bill, 1949, becomes law and the new organization starts functioning. The proposed Government Resolution may be mended suitably.

Sd/- B.D.Pandit,

For Secretary to Government.

U.R. to H. AND L.G.D.(through R.D., Labour Department and Home Deptt. No. 14142, dated the 7th December 1949.

4-Cs.

H.V.V.
27/6.

transfer of the subject
"Legal Profession."

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
Health & Local Government Department,
Resolution No.6103/33,
Bombay Castle, 7th November 1949.

Government Resolution, Political and Services Department No.3063/46, dated the 19th April 1949.

Resolution:- The subject " Legal Profession" (vide entry No. 15 under the Health & Local Government Department in the Rules of Business), should be transferred from the Health & Local Government Department to the Legal Department with effect from the 15th November 1949.

2. The subject (Medical Nursing and Dental Professions' only will hereafter be dealt with in Health and Local Government Department.

3. Political and Services Department should be requested to issue the necessary correction slip to the "Rules of Business."

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

M.J.Mulekar,

Assistant Secretary to Government.

To

The Legal Department, etc.

4-Cs.

M.V.V.
27/6.

Legal Department.

The Home Department is requested to state what orders have been passed regarding the transfer of Law and Justice to Legal Department. The transfer of the work relating to the Acts governing the egal profession viz. the Bombay Pleaders Act, 1920, the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926, and the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1926, cannot be separated from the main subect.

Sd/- J.R. Dhurandhar,
19/9.

Secretary to Government.

U.R. to H.D. No. 14902, dated the 19th September 1951.

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M.V.V.
27/6.

No. M.60-XVI/49-L.
Government of India,
MINISTRY OF LAW.
.....

From - K..V. K. Sundaram, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of India,

To The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department,
Bombay.

New Delhi-3, the 8th April 1949.

Sir,

I am directed to say that Advocates have lately been found to appear before Ministers and Secretariat officers of the Government of India to represent the grievances of merchants and other parties on payment of fees, and the question has been raised whether it is consistent with the dignity of the profession of Advocates to appear before any authority which is not exercising a judicial function.

2. Under section 4 of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, an advocate or vakil on the roll of a High Court is entitled to practise in all the civil and criminal courts subordinate to that High Court and also in all the revenue offices within the Province. The expression "revenue office" is defined in section 3 of the Act as including all courts trying suits under any Act relating to land holders and their tenants or agents. The expression may, therefore, include also the office of a revenue official even when it is not such a court.

3. It is clear, however, that no advocate or vakil is entitled to appear before any Minister or Secretariat officer. The Government of India therefore feel that if such appearance on payment is not prohibited by the rules and conventions of professional conduct applicable to legal practitioners, it ought to be prohibited by the Bar Councils acting under

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M.V.V.
27/6.

section.... ....

....section 15 of the Bar Councils Act, 1926. Clause (a) of this section empowers Bar Councils to make rules to provide for and regulate, inter alia, the professional conduct of advocates.

3. I am accordingly to request that, if the Provincial Government have no objection, the matter may kindly be considered in consultation with the High Court and Bar Council of the Provinces and this Ministry informed in due course of the action taken.

Yours faithfully,

K. Sundaram,

SECRETARY.

4-Cs.

M.V.V.
27/6.

URGENT.

From

S.H. Naik, Esquire, M.A.,LL.B.,
Registrar, His Majesty's High Court of Judicature
(Appellate Side) Bombay No.1.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department,
Bombay,

No. E.4120/49.

Date 3 - 1 - 1950.

Subject & Reference:- Advocates
Appearance of — before Ministers or Secretariat Officers on Payment of fees to represent grievances of the public.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.8513/5.B,dated the 27th July 1949 on the subject noted above, I am directed by the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges to forward herewith a copy of letter No.1192 of 1949-50 dated the 26th November 1949 from the Bar Council, High Court, Bombay.It is clear from the letter that the Bar Council is of opinion that there is nothing inconsistent with the dignity of the profession of Advocate in their appearing before Ministers and Secretariat Officers on behalf of parties who chbose to engage them. They think that Ministers and Secretariat Officers have, in most cases, to determine matters judicially, and that it is the right of the party, if he thinks it necessary, to have his case presented by a person experienced in doing so, that is, by lawyer. They are, therefore, unanimously opposed to the framing of a Rule under Section 15(a) of the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926, prohibiting Advocates from appearing before Ministers and Secretariat Officers.

Their Lordships are afraid that they cannot persuade themselves to agree with the views of the Bar Council. In Their Lordships' view, a member of the Bar should only appear before a Tribunal where he has a right to appear, and he should never put himself in a position in which it will be open to the Tribunal before which he appears to refuse him audience.

P.T.O.

Ministers and Executive Officers of Government are not bound to hear Advocates to represent their clients. If they were it would have been perfectly proper for Advocates their lordships have always understood this to be the correct standard of professional decorum.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- S.H.Naik,
Registrar.

4-Cs.
M.V.
27/6.

From

G.R. Madbhavi, Esquire, B.A.LL.B., Advocate,
Honorary Secretary, Bar Council of the
High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

To

The Registrar,
High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay.

No. 1192- of 1949-50.

Date 26th November 1949.

Subject & Reference:- Advocates
Appearance of —
Before Ministers or Secretariat
Officers to represent grievances
Your letter No. E 4120/49 of 10th August 1949.

Sir,

I am directed by the Bar Council of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to state that in the opinion of my council there is nothing inconsistent with the dignity of the profession of Advocates in appearing before Ministers and Secretariat Officers on behalf of parties who choose to engage them. Ministers and Secretariat Officers have in most, if not all, cases to determine matters judicially or quasi judicially. In many cases the decisions arrived at are of the greatest importance to the party concerned. It is the right of the party, if he thinks it necessary, to have his case presented by an experienced person. It is felt ministers and officers should welcome expert assistance. It is not understood why a practice that has so long prevailed should now have struck the Government as being improper.

My Council has unanimously resolved that no rule be framed prohibiting Advocates from appearing before Minister and Secretariat Officers as suggested by the Govt. of India Ministry of Law's No.F-60-XVI/49 L, dated 8th April 1949.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- G.R. Madbhavi,

Honorary Secretary.

Office of the R.L.A.

Bar Councils Act, 1896, section 15(a).

In the Government of India letter dated the 8th April, 1949 it is said that Advocates have been found appearing before Ministers and Secretariat officers to represent the grievances of merchants and other parties on payment of fees and a question has been raised whether it is consistent with the dignity of the profession for the latter to appear before any authority which is not exercising a judicial function. Under section 4 of the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879, Advocates are entitled to practise in the all/~~the~~ Civil and criminal courts subordinate to the High Court and also in all revenue offices as defined in section 3 of that Act. They are not entitled to appear before any Minister or Secretariat Officer. The Government of India, therefore, feel that if such appearance on payment is not prohibited by the rules and conventions of professional conduct applicable to legal practitioners, it ought to be prohibited by the Bar Councils acting under section 15 of the Bar Councils Act of 1896. Clause (a) of this section empowers the Bar Councils to make rules to provide for and regulate inter alia the professional conduct of the Advocates.

2. After obtaining the views of the/~~the~~ Hon'ble Ministers and the heads of ~~the~~ Secretariat Departments, the Home Department forwarded to the Registrar, High Court copy of the Government of India letter with a request to obtain the views of the Bombay Bar Council on the Government of India's proposal. The Bombay Bar Council, who was consulted by the High Court, is however of opinion that there is nothing inconsistent with the dignity of the profession of Advocates in appearing before Ministers and Secretariat Officers on behalf of the parties/who choose to engage them and that Council has unanimously resolved not to make a rule under clause (a) of section 15 of the Bar Councils Act prohibiting Advocates from appearing before the Ministers and Secretariat Officers as suggested by the Government of India. The High Court, however, does not agree with the view of the Bar

Council. Their Lordships are of the view that a member of the Bar should only appear before a Tribunal where he has a right to appear and he should never put himself in a position in which it would be open to such Tribunal befoer which he appears to refuse him audience.

3. With great respect, it is difficult to appreciate Their Lordships' objection to the appearance of the Advocates before the Ministers and Secretariat officers. It is submitted that it would not be conducive to justice to frame a rigid rule prohibiting in every case an Advocate from representing a party's case before a Minister or a Secretariat officer if the party chooses to engage him. It is common knowledge that the ordinary layman cannot keep pace with the ever quickening temps of modern legislation and there may be cases in which a party who has been permitted to appear before a Minister or an officer of the Secretariat may not be quite sure of his rights, liabilities or remedies and may not, therefore, be able to represent his case in a fair and intelligent manner. Ministers and Secretariat officers are not bound to give audience to an Advocate. In many cases in accordance with the business rules the Ministers and Secretaries have to decide matters which are of quasi judicial nature or which involve claims of large amounts. In such cases Ministers and Secretaries may feel that the presence of Counsel would enable them to view from an angle which is independent of the departmental view and thus to come to a proper decision.The correct policy would, therefore, be to leave it entirely to their discretion whether in a proper case they should allow the party to represent his case through a lawyer. Since an Advocate has no right to appear before such Tribunals the framing of rule as suggested by the Government of India would be superfluous. On the other hand such a rule, if framed, might possibly act as a hindrance to a Minister or an officer who considers it desirable in an appropriate case that the party appearing before him should have the benefit of representation by a

lawyer. It is difficult to see how such appearance by an Advocate militates against the correct standard of professional conduct.

Sd/- J.R.Dhurandhar,

Additional Secretary to Government.

4-Cs.

M.V.V.
27/6.

No.5330.
Legal Department,
Bombay Castle, (Bombay No.1) 3rd April 1951.

To

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Ministry of Law, New Delhi.

Subject:- Appearance of the Advocate before Ministers and Secretariat Officers.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.F.60-XVI/49-L,dated the 8th April 1949, I have the honor to state as follows:-

Under section 4 of the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879, Advocates are entitled to practise in all the Civil and Criminal Courts subordinate to the High Court and also in all revenue offices as defined in section 3 of that Act. They are not entitled to appear before any Minister or Secretariat Officer.

The Bombay Bar Council, who was consulted by the High Court, is of opinion that there is nothing inconsistent with the dignity of the profession of Advocates in appearing before Ministers and Secretariat Officers on behalf of parties who choose to engage them, and that Council has unanimously resolved not to make a rule under clause (a) of section 15 of the Bar Councils Act prohibiting Advocates from appearing before Ministers and Secretariat Officers. The High Court, however, does not agree with the views of the Bar Council. Their Lordships are of the view that a member of the Bar should only appear before a Tribunal where he has a right to appear, and that he should not put himself in a position in which it would be open to the Tribunal, before which he appears, to refuse him audience.

In the opinion of the Government, it is difficult to appreciate Their Lordships' objection to the appearance of Advocates before Ministers and Secretariat officers. It is submitted that it would not be conducive to justice to frame a rigid rule prohibiting in every case an Advocate from representing a party's case before a Minister or a Secretariat Officer, if the party chooses to engage him. It is common knowledge that the ordinary layman cannot keep pace with the ever quickening tempo of modern legislation and there may be cases in which a party, who has been.....

permitted to appear before a Minister or an officer of the Secretariat, may not be quite sure of his rights, liabilities or remedies, and may not, therefore, be able to represent his case in a fair and intelligent manner. Ministers and Secretariat officers are not bound to give audience to an Advocate. In many cases, in accordance with the business rules, the Ministers and Secretaries have to decide matters which are of quasi-judicial nature, or which involve claims of large amounts. In such cases Ministers and Secretaries may feel that the presence of Counsel would enable them to consider the matter from an angle which is independent of the departmental view, and thus help them to come to the correct decision. The correct policy would, therefore, be to leave it entirely to their discretion whether in a proper case they xx should allow the party to represent his case through a lawyer. Since an Advoca e has no right to appear before such Tribunals the framing of a rule as suggested by you would be superfluous. On the other hadd, such a rule, if framed, might possibly act as a hindrance to a Minister or an officer who considers it desirable in an appropriate case that the party appearing xxxf before him should have the benefit of representation by a lawyer. It is xx difficult to see how such appearance by an Advocate militates against the correct standard of professional conduct.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- J.R.Dhurandhar,
2/4.

Secretary to Government.

Copy to :

Home Department.

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M.V.V.
27.6

Legal Department.

The subject "Legal Profession" is a part of "Law and Justice". It will be more desirable if the Legal Department takes it along with "Law and Justice" when the seperation is to be put into operation. It is no use transferring the component parts of Law and Justice piecemeal to the Legal Department.

Sd/- K J.R.Dhurandhar,

Secretary to Government.

U.R. to H.D. No. 17307, dated the 2nd November 1951.

4-Cs.
M.V.V.
27/6.

Legal Department.

R.I.No.3198. dated 13th November 1951.

Submitted.

Please see U.R.No.17307, dated 2.11.51. The E.D. now agrees to transfer the subject "Legal Profession" to the Legal Department along with "Law and Justice" when the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive is effected. No further action is now necessary on the papers which may be passed on to the L.S.G. & P.H.D. with the x remark "seen and passed on."

Sd/-
15.11.51.

Solicitor Sd/- R.D.N./15.11.

Secrytary Sd/- J.R.Dhurandhar
16/11.

U.R. to L.S.G. & P.H.D. No. 18362, dated 17.11.1951.

4-Cs.

M.V.V.
27/6.